



**GCSE
GEOGRAPHY
(SPECIFICATION B)**

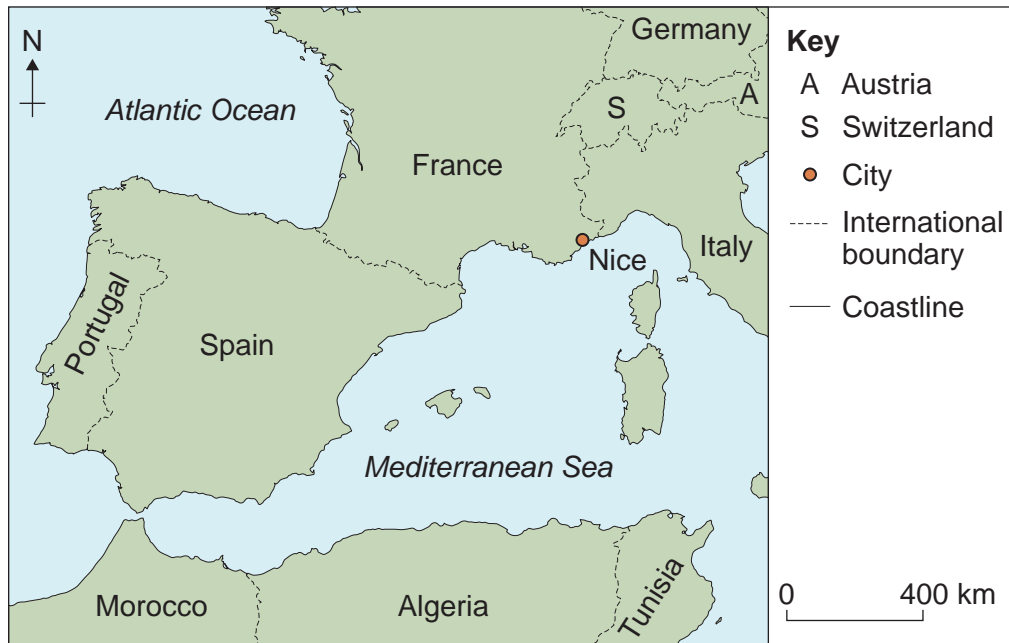
F&H

Foundation Tier and Higher Tier
Unit 1 Managing places in the 21st century

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Figure 1

France – The Most Visited Country in the World



Over 80 million people visited France in 2012, the majority spending their holiday time in the coastal resorts along the Atlantic and Mediterranean coasts. Coastal tourism in France accounts for 5% of the country's income and over 2 million people are employed in hotels, restaurants and other tourist facilities.

The southern coast of France, with over 100 km of beaches and 300 days of sunshine per year, is one of the most popular destinations for holidaymakers. The coastal city of Nice has the third busiest airport in France and over 50% of the world's super yachts can be found in marinas along the Mediterranean coast.



Figure 4

Integrated coastal management strategy**What are the pressures on the coastal area?**

- building development
- shortage of recreational space
- traffic congestion problems
- increased levels of sea pollution
- falling visitor income
- decline of the fishing industry

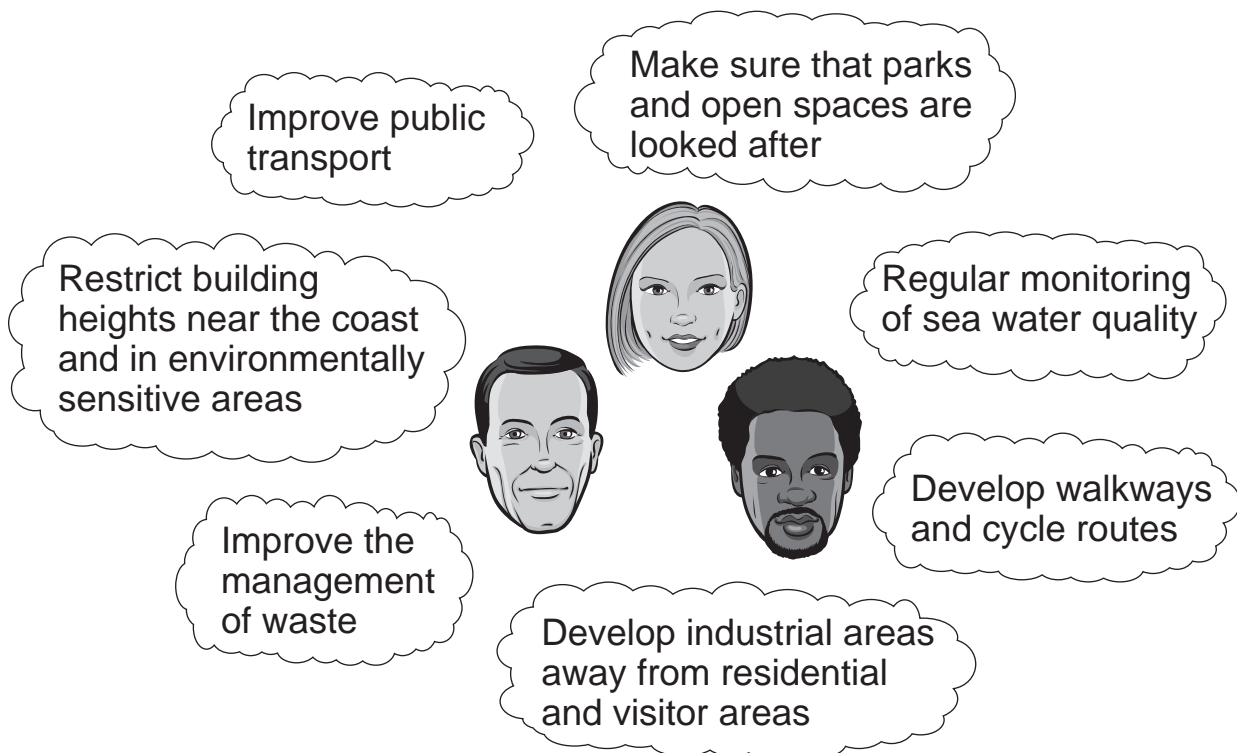
Suggested coastal management strategy

Figure 6**Urban slum in Kenya**

Kibera is the biggest slum in Nairobi, the capital city of Kenya. Nobody knows how many people live there. It is at least 700 000 but may be over a million. It is a dangerous place to live, where crime and violence are commonplace.

Kibera has an endless sprawl of narrow passageways between rows of dirt-floored homes made of tin, mud and sticks. Each dwelling is about 3 m square and is home to five or six people. Down the centre of each passageway is an open drain overflowing with sewage. There are virtually no services in Kibera; few homes have water or electricity. In the rainy season the area floods and the passageways become a sea of raw filth. It is like living in a rubbish tip and smells of rot.

One aid worker said, 'Kibera is not the worst area. There are factories nearby so at least people can earn a few dollars a day. Also there are schools nearby so the children have an opportunity for education.'



Figure 7

The London Congestion Charge

The London Congestion Charge was introduced in 2003 in order to reduce traffic congestion in central London. Growing traffic congestion in the 1980s and 1990s had added to the problems of air pollution and was costing businesses millions of pounds each year.

How does the Congestion Charge work?

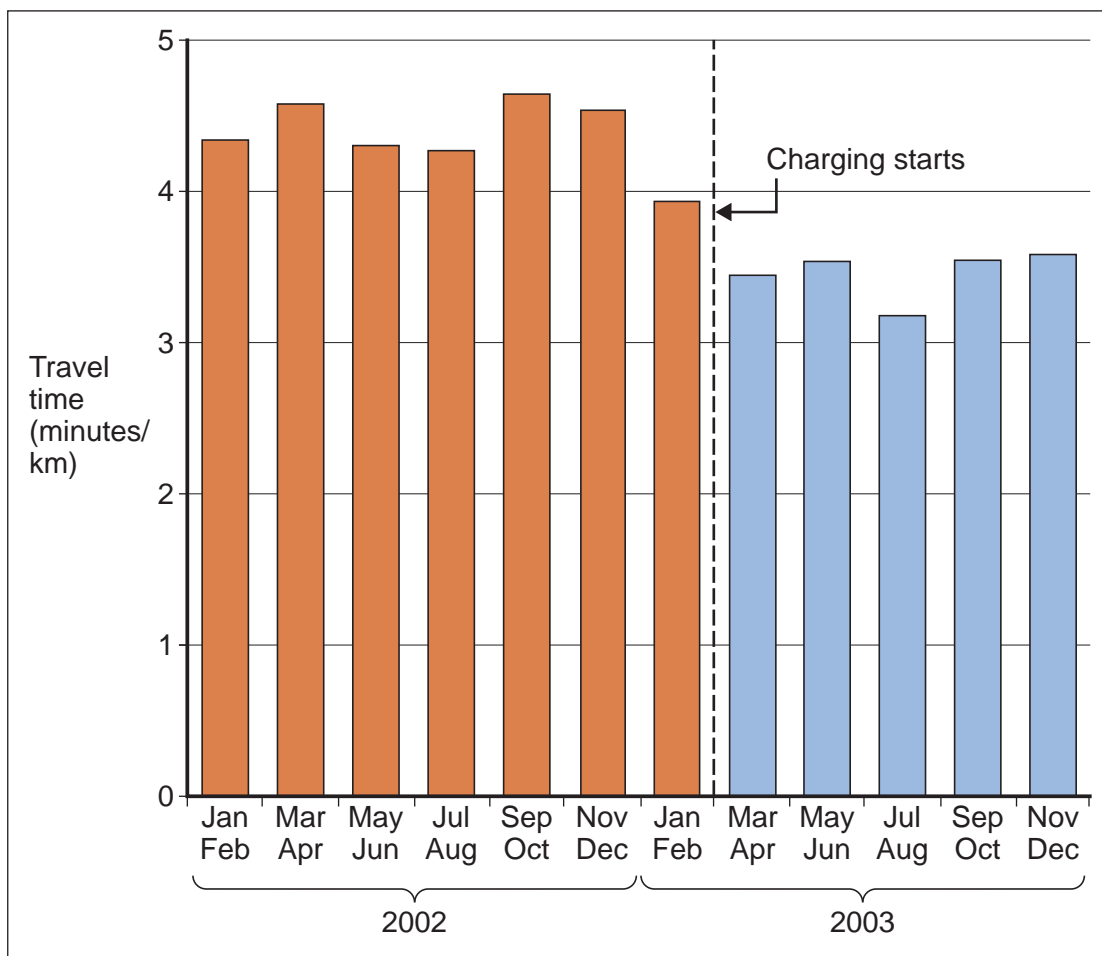
- Most vehicles entering the Congestion Charge zone between 07.00 and 18.00 have to pay a fee.
- All the money raised by the Congestion Charge is spent on improving public transport in London.

Has the Congestion Charge worked?

Since the start of the Congestion Charge:

- At least 400 000 people have switched to public transport.
- At least 5000 people have switched to cycling or walking.

Travel times (minutes/km) in Central London before and after the Congestion Charge



Turn over ►

Figure 8 – Urban greening



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